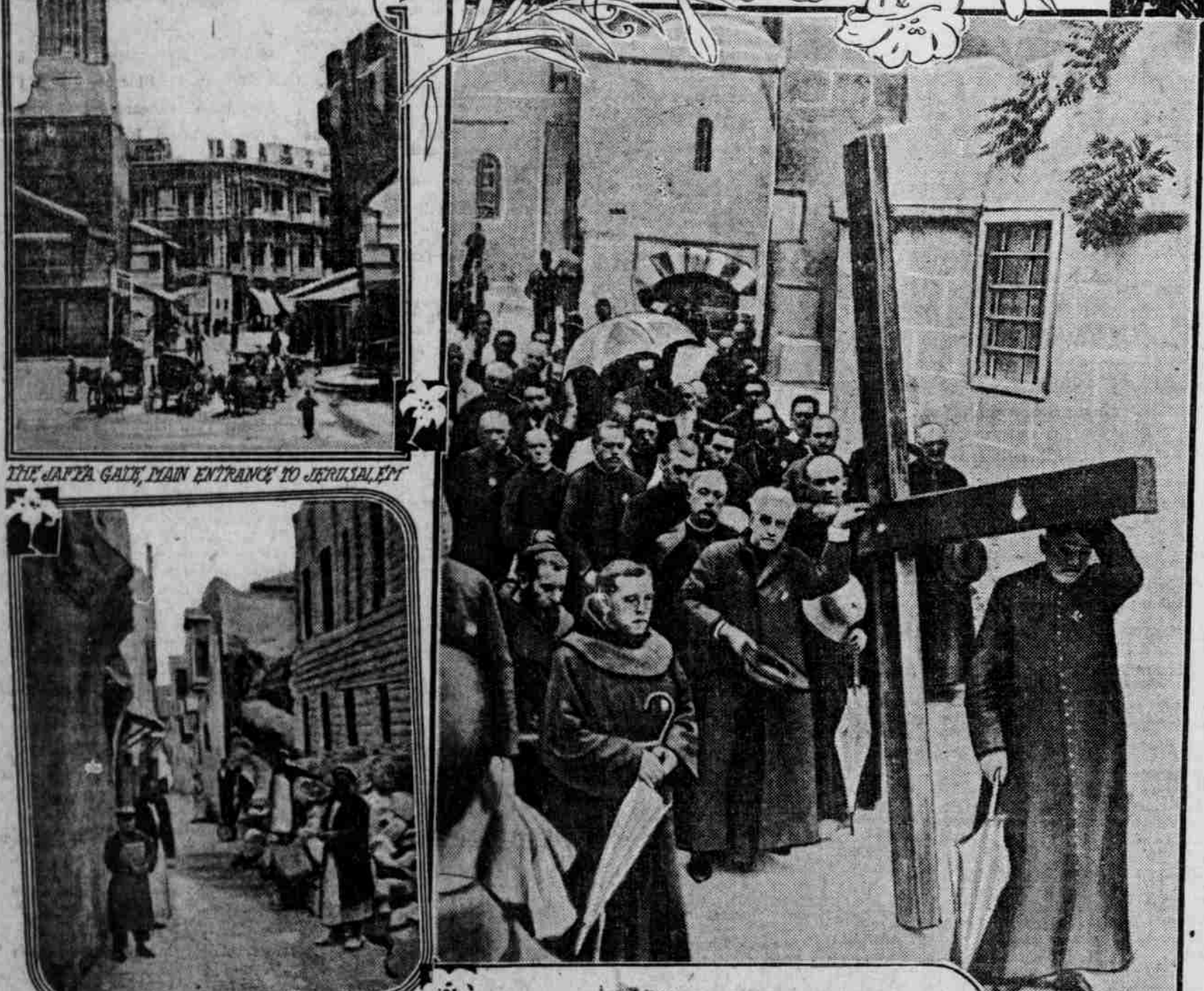


Easter Week in Jerusalem



NEW WORLD AND THE OLD FACE TO FACE

WE crossed Palestine, riding over the hills and dale leading to the holy city, we were deeply impressed by the pilgrims—not only by their numbers but by their very air of patient eagerness—as they trudged the dusty roads footsore and weary. As we neared the city we knew that Jerusalem was already filled to overflowing with these pilgrims, because the roads leading into the city were lined on either side with crowds of these pilgrims camping in the ditches, with their pots and pans and bedding.

Although it was midday when we arrived and the sun beat down mercilessly, many of these tired pilgrims had spread a small scarf or shawl across sticks and were sleeping in its shade. Still they continued to flock into the city, carrying palm branches in their hands, until all the highways round about Jerusalem were lined with these weary but devout people.

One could not help pitying them, while at the same time admiring their wonderful devotion. Thousands of them had walked hundreds of miles through Russia and across inhospitable Turkey, being treated in the latter place more like dogs than human beings. If there is one thing above another a Turk hates, something that arouses his Mohammedan indignation, it is the sight of these Christians, devout members of the Greek church, plodding foot across the sultan's domain with but one thought in view—to kiss the tomb of Christ. You can only marvel at their religious zeal which enables them to withstand the tortures of a long journey and the abuse of the cold-blooded Turks.

Fortunately, our quarters had been reserved long in advance, otherwise we, too, would have been forced to camp among the pilgrims beside the highway. As these pilgrims come in sight of the Holy Land they fall upon their knees, facing the Jerusalem they love, so simple and beautiful is their faith.

Jerusalem's places of interest during the Easter week are many. They are made memorable through their association with Christ on and prior to the day of his crucifixion. We first visited the Garden of Gethsemane, where, so many years ago, he went to pray. "Not my will, but thine," this is really a very small plot of ground, about twenty-five feet square, containing many flower beds and some extremely old olive trees. Always kept in good order, on the occasion of Easter this hallowed garden is made glorious with beds of flowers in full bloom.

There is also the Via Dolorosa, or "the street of sorrows," through which Christ passed on his way to Calvary. Along this street are the various stations of the cross, recording the incidents of this memorable journey.

Then there is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, where the elaborate Easter ceremonies are held. This church is in reality a massive building containing vast congregations of churches, chapels and shrines in which the various sects worship. There are within these walls thirty-seven so-called "holy places," although it must be said that there is a grave question as to the authenticity of many of these.

As we approached the outer gates of this church we were annoyed by the painfully incongruous note which was struck by the deafening medley caused by the yelling and screaming of dealers in "artistic de pietes," or, in other words, "holy relics." All sorts of vendors were shouting at the tops of their voices and eagerly clutching at all comers in their frantic endeavors to make a sale—representative descendants, indeed, of the men who once made the temple "a house of merchandise."

SPRINGTIME OF THE WORLD

Land That Was Filled With Loneliness Made Quick With Life and Keen-Eyed Joy.

Life is visibly released, and we are eye-witnesses of creation at work. We see the earth touched with color, and greenness spreading over the land. Now the way-side flowers spring up, rained upon and glad of the sun. And the eye of man is gladdened by intervale and fertile field, and the long

NATION REALLY TOO RICH

Much Truth in Remark That Edison Recently Made About the United States.

Thomas A. Edison told the truth in the form of a paradox the other day when discussing about the causes of our embarrassment in the matter of dye stuffs and other chemicals as a result of the European war shutting off or greatly curtailing our accustomed supplies from Germany.

green lanes of Linden. Not all the gathered snows and punishing winds can thwart this coming of the spring. All the idea of being are rolling fit to the flood. Now there returns the wildness that leaps at life as a hunting dog let loose from the leash. The breezes tumble down from the great hills. Their cool has been nourished in the rich green pines, and has lifted off the hidden mounds of snow in dark ravines. All the spacious spread of lawn and meadow, white sea-lapped beach and lifting hill is vibrant.

Said Mr. Edison, who has already met the shortage of carbolic acid in his own business by making it: "The trouble with us is we have been too wealthy. We have not been ready to grasp our opportunities. We are beginning to realize our mistake. We are beginning to use raw materials formerly wasted by working them into commodities hitherto bought from Germany."

What Mr. Edison meant is illustrated by the remark, quoted recently, of Professor Allen Rogers, a chemist,

brant. The land that was full of loneliness is quick with life and through the fresh morning there moves a keen-eyed joy. But what we witness in the silent upspringing of the wayside and forest is revealed today in the heart of man, says Collier's Weekly. We, too, are in a springtime blown upon by fresh winds. That marvellous and many-hued spectacle of the busy spring is but the garment of the God who works through the thoughts of men and touches them for renewal. The bleak ages have gone, and the

that "if one of our great steel companies would save the benzol it is now burning or allowing to escape" we would have the material needed for an American coal tar dye industry. It is illustrated again by the history of the German "potash" mines. They were originally salt mines. Their deposits of "sodium chloride," or common salt, were becoming exhausted. Their owners faced a loss of income. They sought deeper deposits. They didn't find "salt," but they did find great beds of "potassium

salts." It was useless for preserving meats and other uses of common salt. Uses had to be found for it. They were found in the manufacture of fertilizers. Now there are plenty of such deposits in this country, but they were not worked. We could "afford" to buy in Germany, and we neglected our home resources. Now when we are compelled to turn to them it takes time to develop them. We were, as Edison said, too wealthy for our own good. —Chicago Record-Herald.

GOOD SPRAYER NEEDED

Suitable Machinery Is Essential to Proper Work.

Owing to Limited Time to Make Application, It Is Necessary to Take Advantage of Every Convenience at Hand.

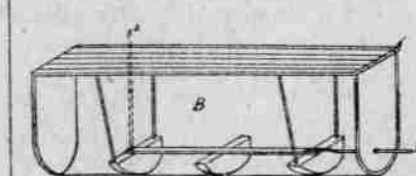
(By F. W. FAUROT.)

As timeliness is the first essential of successful spraying so is suitable machinery the first essential of good work. In the selection of a spraying outfit there are several points that should be considered. The type suitable to the requirements of the orchard is of prime importance. Whether a hand pump is sufficient or whether a power outfit is required; the accessories, tanks, etc., are all important details in the makeup of a complete outfit.

There are some dozen or fifteen reliable concerns which manufacture spray machines. Each year nearly every one of these establishments adds some improvement which tends to facilitate and lighten the work of spraying. Only the very best should be selected. Owing to the very limited time for making some of the most important applications, it is necessary to take advantage of every possible convenience for facilitating the work.

Wagon tanks of two hundred gallons capacity or more should be about five to six feet long, have a round bottom and a flat top. When made of cypress they retail at from fifteen to twenty dollars. Coconut-oil barrels or wine casks also make good tanks for home-made outfits. For power outfits two-hundred-gallon tanks are the most convenient size. Larger tanks are frequently used but are likely to cause delay from overload.

The agitator is one of the important essentials of every outfit, whether operated by hand or power. Barred pumps usually have an agitator attached but with tank pump and power



Wagon Tanks—A, With Propeller Agitator; B, Swinging Agitator; C, Round Bottom or Small Tank; D and E, Strainer Box and Strainer.

have the flames they witness to be literally holy fire. We secured a good vantage point from one of the upper balconies, and by two o'clock the church was filled to overflowing with a zealous yet excitable mob. The Greek patriarch, accompanied by the Armenian high priest, entered the holy sepulcher, and instantly there was a hush throughout all the church. On either side of the sepulcher are holes, and soon flames appeared through these holes. Instantly the struggle commenced. To us it was a terrible sight to see the pilgrims fight to get near the holy flame. Each pilgrim held a candle, and they held this candle by his heart's desire was to see the flames of the holy sepulcher lighted. The church was a mass of tiny lights from each of these candles.

We were told that much better order had been maintained on this Easter during the holy procession than ever before, and we could but wonder what some of the past ceremonies were like, since five persons were removed on stretchers while we looked on, having been severely injured by being pushed down and trampled on by the struggling mob.

It was interesting but by no means comforting to note the hatred exhibited on every hand by the Turks. We watched the line forming for a procession where the Turkish soldiers were drawn up as a guard, much as city policemen keep back the crowds during a parade in this country. When a Turk got in the crowd he was well handled and assisted to a vantage point if he cared to see, although for the most part the Turks would not deign to look upon it. Whenever one of the Christians was pushed by the crowd into the line of Turkish soldiers he was promptly and effectively pounded with the butt of a rifle. Not openly, but rather surreptitiously, the soldier stared straight front at the same time he maliciously and viciously jabbed backward with rifle butt, generally grievously hurting whoever was unfortunate enough among the pilgrims to be crowded against the lines. Above all it was the Armenians who were thus abused.

On Sunday morning there were more ceremonies in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. These ceremonies were conducted in many languages, and the vestments worn by the priests were unusually gorgeous.

At noon on Sunday the Easter week ceremonies were over for the year. An hour later the great army of pilgrims was flocking out of the city. In all directions they were traveling with their few belongings in bundles, but by far the greater number journeyed out on the highways that led across the Holy Land and into Russia.

By night not a pilgrim remained, while all along the roads round about the holy city were left the litter and the ashes of the campfires where so many thousands had encamped during the week. The next day Jerusalem became the same quiet, sleepy city that it was when the man of sorrows rode into it and was taken before Pilate.

Now there are plenty of such deposits in this country, but they were not worked. We could "afford" to buy in Germany, and we neglected our home resources. Now when we are compelled to turn to them it takes time to develop them. We were, as Edison said, too wealthy for our own good. —Chicago Record-Herald.

ment of men is visibly planning a resurrection. Out of the dust of its dead things it rises to a fuller life. Its ancient enemies are in retreat. Hate is dying, poverty is passing, the disinherited have found a voice. As out of a stormy night, when a light and warmth for men.

Value of Farm Shop. A farm shop is a valuable place on stormy days. In it the harness can be oiled and the machinery overhauled and put in shape for spring.

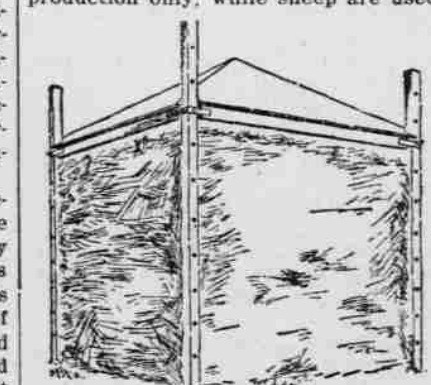
Use Shot as Rivets. An ingenious method of making use of a shot as a rivet is described in an English paper. It is said to be often more satisfactory for mending small holes than soldering and more quickly accomplished. First round out the hole with a knife blade or suitable tool and lay the vessel bottom up on a firm support, such as a flat stone or anvil, so as to be able to pound firmly on the metal. Placing a small shot of suitable size in the hole, a sharp hammer stroke transforms it to a rivet.

QUICK PRODUCTION OF MEAT

Swine Afford Opportunity of Realizing Profit Quicker Than in Any Other Way.

After all is said and done regarding the necessity of increasing the meat supply, the fact remains that meat can be produced quicker and in greater supply by hogs than in any other way. While sheep and cattle will give an annual increase of from 60 to 100 per cent, the swine will give from 500 to 1,500 per cent. Likewise, while cattle are two years in getting ready for market, hogs can be ready in six to eight months.

On the other side of the argument is the fact that the hog is useful for meat production only, while sheep are used



An Adjustable Roughage Stack Cover—Roughage Stacked in Hog Lot Should Be Protected by Cover—Simple Roof Adjusted on Four Corner Posts Is Satisfactory.

for wool as well as meat; dairy cows have as their main purpose the production of milk products; and range cattle as well as sheep are raised under conditions and on feed which would be little good for commercial hog production.

The loss by disease among hogs is also high. And when the subject is carried farther, the hen comes close to carrying off highest honors for reproduction.

A 200-egg hen, if every egg would hatch, could with the assistance of the incubator totally outshadow all of our domestic animals in the number of offspring produced per annum, or the value of the eggs themselves, which in nature and digestibility are in many respects a meat product, make the hen the champion meat producer of the farm.

SOME SECRETS OF TOMATOES

Clip Out Runners and Fruit Will Be Early and Handy to Pick—Improvement Over Old Way.

In choosing tomato plants for growing prize tomatoes, do not select tree tomatoes, as they are not prolific, but pick out some good, smooth, meaty variety. Set the plants on the south side of the stake, about four inches from it, and train same to stake as it grows, tying with binder twine or cloth strings, which are preferable.

Many times when the vines are very rank two branches will start to grow from the top, but clip one off, allowing only one to grow to a height of five feet, then clip the tops and keep them clipped, which will hasten the ripening, and convert all the strength of the vine into fruit.

When the plants are eight or ten inches high, little runners or shoots will appear in the forks. Here, writes C. P. Bowsley in Farm and Home, is where the whole secret lies. These runners sap the main vines and turn all the strength into vines instead of tomatoes. When they appear pinch them off and allow only one main vine to grow. The fruit buds or blossoms will also appear in the same fork, but do not disturb them. Keep clipping out the runners every time you find any or when you cultivate them. The fruit will be nice, early, clean, handy to pick, a great improvement over the old way.

ERADICATE LICE AND MITES

Good Insect Powder Dusted into Feathers of Fowl Will Effectually Destroy Vermin.

The lice stay on the bodies of the fowls and must be "doctored" by a treatment applied directly to the fowls. A good insect powder dusted into the feathers will do the work, but more important application must be made because new crops of lice will hatch out from eggs that are in the hen's feathers. If the powder is put on three times, at intervals of four or five days, it will pretty certainly rid the chickens of the pest. The powder is best applied with a can that has perforated top. Hold the fowls up by the feet, head down, so the feathers will fall apart, and shake a liberal dose of the powder into the feathers.

A good lice powder which is recommended by the New Jersey Experiment station, is made of one part crude carbolic acid, three parts gasoline and about four parts plaster of paris. Mix the plaster of paris and gasoline and then add carbolic acid. Spread out until dry.

ROLLING FOR WINTER GRAINS

Question Raised Whether Crops Should Be Harrowed in Spring or Given Other Cultivation.

(By ALVIN KEYSER, Agronomist, Colorado Agricultural College.)

Especially after a dry winter the question is raised whether or not winter grains should be harrowed early in the spring or given other cultivation.

Long experiments show that if harrowing can be done under these conditions at a time when the soil is just moist enough at the surface to roll up in granules behind the harrow, benefits will accrue, especially in dry seasons.

It has been found, however, that rolling such lands under similar conditions with a corrugated roller, bar roller, or other roller of similar type which leaves the surface of the ground roughened yet performs the compaction desired, will give even better results than harrowing.

Different experiments, covering many years' work, gave better results than harrowing.

All that is needed is to file off on each side and sandpaper. It is said that even a quarter-inch hole can be thus stopped.

His Advantage. "How is it that nobody ever ventures to discuss the war with Jinks, and he has all the talking to himself?" "Well, you see, he's the only fellow in the club who knows how to pronounce those Russian and Polish jawbreaker towns."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 4.

SAUL REJECTED BY THE LORD.

LESSON TEXT—1 Samuel 15:19-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice.—1 Samuel 15:22.

Jonathan's victory (ch. 14) brought with it a standing on the part of the hungry, harassed Israelites in that they ate of the spoils "with the blood" (14:31, 32; Lev. 3:17, 7:26). In the emergency Saul erected "the first altar that he built unto the Lord" (ch. 14:35), a rather dilatory act on the part of a God-anointed king. Saul had resorted to the subterfuge of commanding the people "to roll a great stone," i.e., cut the throats of the animals of which they had eaten that they might bleed, and thus be an evidence that the animals had died before being eaten. This people did, fearing Saul, but having no scruples in transgressing God's commands. These same people rescued Jonathan from the foolish vow of Saul, for it was his faith in God that had chiefly brought about the victory.

I. God's sorrow, vs. 10-12. Samuel had first revealed God's purpose in making Saul king, and likewise first declared God's purpose to dispose of Saul (v. 10). Saul's actions (vs. 1-9) had stamped him as being no longer worthy of God's confidence. The word "repented," meaning "to grieve" (v. 11), denotes a change of feeling due to Saul's actions and not to any change in the character, purpose or desires of God. God was sorry that Saul had proved himself unworthy.

A half-way obedience of God's command only heightened his guilt. "Whatever moral difficulties seem to lie, for a later age, in Saul's commission against Amalek, there were none such for him" (Vaughan). Man's repentance involves a change of mind and purpose. In Saul's case God repented, changed the instrument of his execution, because of the change of circumstances and relation. God is ever the same; it is man alone who changes. Saul had given Samuel cause for anger (v. 11 R. V.), but he did the wise thing in taking it to God in prayer. Arising early the next morning Samuel hastened to acquaint Saul with Jehovah's message. It is remarkable of how many of the great men of the Bible it is said that they rose early. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Job, Jacob, Moses, etc., not to forget our Lord Jesus.

II. Samuel's Rebuke, vs. 13-19. It must have been a striking scene when the aged Nazirite prophet faced the proud but recreant king. A guilty conscience is often covered by a great show of piety (v. 13), such acts cannot still the conviction of the heart nor deceive the righteous judge. Sin proclaims itself even as Samuel's sharp question brought conviction from the lips of Saul (v. 14; Prov. 28:13). Saul thought to deceive Samuel by using a sacrifice (v. 15). The only safe course is to confess our sins (Ps. 32:15; 1 John 1:9). There is an interesting suggestion in the way Saul uses the impersonal "they" and "we" in verse 15, as if to lay the guilt of his acts upon others. It is easy for the sinner to blame others and seek to minimize his own guilt (Rom. 14:12). Verse 9 clearly indicates why Saul and the people had spared the best of the cattle. To use a part only for God and the rest for self in direct disobedience to God's righter the right of God to punish his righteous wrath (vs. 22, 23). Samuel did not tell Saul what he thought of him but simply and directly delivered words (v. 16 L. C.). Recalling Saul's beginnings as king of Israel, Samuel rebuked the mercy and grace. Samuel recounted God's command regarding the Amalekites. These are a type of the flesh and for such God has no mercy except that of Calvary (Gal. 5:24). Samuel effectively swept aside Saul's sophistry by his direct rebuke. He demanded a straightforward answer.

III. Saul's Self-Rejection, vs. 20-23. God set Saul aside because he had rejected the right and chose the wrong. Face to face with his sin Saul could not dodge the issue. Samuel's "wherefore" (v. 19) must have aroused Saul's guilty conscience. It is a question of each man's own demand, a straightforward answer.

Saul's sin as being due to stubbornness, rebellion, disobedience and a rejection of God (v. 19). Again Saul seeks to evade his responsibility (vs. 20, 21). In verse 22 Samuel speaks plainly (v. 22) comparing his sin of disobedience with witchcraft, stubbornness, iniquity and idolatry. Plainly he tells Saul, "Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king" (v. 23).

Driven thus to a corner Saul made a confession of his sin (v. 24) but spoiled it all by acknowledging that he had greater fear of the people than of God. His sorrow was that of the man who was caught in an act of transgression and not because of the sinfulness of his deed. God had forsaken Saul and therefore Samuel parts company with him also (vs. 25, 26). Saul's rending of Samuel's garment (vs. 27, 28) is used as a parable of the forthcoming real kingdom. Samuel takes occasion to suggest that God, "the Strength of Israel," had won the recent victory and that God was not guilty of lying nor had he changed. Saul makes one more plea in which he acknowledged his departure from God by the words, "that I may worship the Lord the God." There was a cordiality of the outward form of worship before the elders and the people but both God and Samuel separated themselves from Saul; the cruel, bloody Agag is executed and Samuel returns to Ramoth to mourn over this fallen, prodigal king, and never to see him again.

The persistence of sin, the unchangeableness of God and his unyielding hatred of sin are met by the culmination of Easter for, "By the obedience of one shall many be made righteous" (Rom. 5:19).

The whole root of Saul's trouble was his attitude towards the word of God. Every man's destiny hinges upon what he does with the Living Incarnate Word.

The resurrection of Jesus is the seal of his authority, the evidence of his power and our eternal salvation depends upon what we do with him, John 8:16; 18:36.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the women's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

ALL RIGHT IN THE FUTURE

Proof That Little Dorothy Had Imbibed the Policies Advocated by Her Mother.

Dorothy's mother is a suffragette of advanced type. Dorothy is a dear little girl in a primary grade, but somewhat inclined to copy her elders. One day her teacher received a note from the secretary of the school board, but waited until after class to read it. Dorothy returned for some books and caught tears in the teacher's eyes (the latter had been denied an increase in salary upon which she had based large hopes), and said:

"Why are you crying?" "The naughty old school board isn't nice to me!"

Dorothy took hold of the teacher's hand with both hers and said very seriously, "Don't you cry any more. When we get the vote we women will correct such things!"—The Sunday Magazine.

Necessarily Slow. A California youngster had been permitted to visit his boy friend on the strict condition that he was to leave there at five o'clock and his mother was very angry. The youngster insisted, however, that he had obeyed his orders and had not lingered unnecessarily on the way.

"Do you expect me to believe," said his mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?" She reached for the whip. "Now, sir, will you tell me the truth?"

"Yes, mamma," sobbed the boy. "Charlie Wilson gave me a turtle and I was afraid to carry it—so I led it home."

A Misreading. Dr. Fitz Metzler of the University of Heidelberg and a lecturer in the course of a neutrality lecture in Denver:

"My good friend, you 'misread' me. Purposely you misread me, my good friend. You are as bad as the wife who was disgruntled."

"To my wife who was disgruntled a young bride said, over their afternoon coffee and coffee cakes:

"I am so sad. Gustave is away on a business trip. This is the first time since our marriage that I have been lonesome."

"Oh, well, don't worry," sneered the other, "it won't be the last."

A Different Matter. "Then you don't think I practice what I preach, eh?" queried the minister, in talking with one of the deacons at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preachin' on the subject of resignation for two years, an' ye haven't resigned yet."

If a young man is really in love he never hesitates to propose because the girl has money.

Nothing worries some women like troubles that failed to develop.

Books—Food

To make good use of knowledge, one needs a strong body and a clear brain—largely a matter of right food.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

contains proper nutriment for building body and brain—for renewing the tissue cells that are exhausted daily by work and play.

Grape-Nuts food is made from wheat and barley—contains all their nutriment, including those vital mineral salts found under the outer coat, which are especially necessary for the daily upkeep of nerves and brain.

There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts

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